### DISCUSSES FINANCE AND TARIFF.

The Document Consists Chiefly of His Views on the Money Question --- He Says That an Adequate Protective Tariff and the Maintenance of the Gold Standard Will Restore Prosperity.

Canton, Ohio, August 27 .- Major William Eckinley mailed his letter formally accepting the Republican nomination for President b Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, yesterday, and then gave out copies for publication. The letter is carefully divided into sections, sach under a headline written by Major Mo-Kinley himself. Thirteen of these sections relate to the currency question, eleven to the bariff, one to reciprocity, one to immigration, one to pensions and soldiers and sailors, one to the merchant marine and navy, one to the zivil service, one to law and order, one to the obliteration of sectionalism and one in which he explains that he cannot refer to each item in the platform separately, but indorses them collectively.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

In one portion of the letter he shows the condition of the country in 1892 and since by the testimony of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. The purpose is to show that the currency question and the tariff issue are inseparable, and that but for our deficient

revenues the money question would not now be before the public.

The letter, in part, is as follows: "Hon. John M. Thurston, and others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention.

can National Convention.

"Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending emmaion." After dilating on the importance of the

present issues he says: The Free Coinage of Silver.

"For the first time since 1868, if ever be fore, there is presented to the American peo ple this year a clear and direct issue as to ar monetary system of vast importance in eur monetary system of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and untimited coinage of alver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces

of silver to one ounce of gold.

The mere declaration of this purpose is menace to our financial and industrial in terests and has already created universal and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breakand away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an as smult upon the faith and honor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the Republic more sessions than the one which is thus presented."

No Benefit to Labor.

Continuing he declares that "we must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver wou'd not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without eost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners 6' silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the com-fort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the Nation. It seeks to in-troduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would deringe all existing values.
would not restore business confidence, its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What It Means.

"The meaning of the colnage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it soined at the expense of the Government and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for fifty-three cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use." Silver Standard Would Result.

Discussing the probable result of free coin

age he declares:
"The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis-to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make flity-three cents in silver worth one hundred cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar then we would have no cheaper money than now and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be th. result is against reason and is tra licted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debase-ment of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver do lar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and pro lucers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably

What Elmetallism Means.

"B metallism cannot be secured by indepen sent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounce of silver to 1 ounce of gold.
Mexico and China have tried the
experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in ex-ress of 16% ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries, and they are on a

"Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recog-nized and sole standard of the great com-mercial Nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other."

Favors the Use of Silver Money. He then adds that "the Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safe and honor, by the United States acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely, we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the dauger line.

More Silver Than Other Lands. "We have much more silver in use than we have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India of China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, \$150,000,000 more than France, \$400,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India and \$125,000,000 less than China.
"The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if

avor of an international agreement, and if elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetall-ism, and until an international agreement

ism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. "Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican parlytotake from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold."

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most. He maintains that "debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform ex-perience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made upon investments already made upon investments already. ready made, upon insurance companies and their policy holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan as-sociation members, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners and their families and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages."

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible. Continuing, he observes: "It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and cre-ate distinctions among us which, in fact, do not exist and are repugnant to our form of not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be.

"Every attempt to array class against class, 'the classes against the masses,' section against section, labor against capital, 'the poor against the rich' or interest against

the poor against the rich' or interest against interest in the United States, is in the high-est degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the National instinct and interest and should

the National instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen.

"This ever-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely among men, but was never and unfortunate than now.

### Protection of Supreme Importance

"Another issue of supreme importance,"
Mr. McKinley states, "Is that of protection.
The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected.

"The Republican party is wedded to the detries of protection and was never more

doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to 'the American system,' or in-crease the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and ex-

and people, it is found in the lesson and ex-perience of the past three years.

"The public exigencies demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the Government. This is manifestly the require-ment of duty. If elected President of the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample e couragement to the occupations of the American people which above all else is so im-peratively demanded at this juncture of our National affairs."

## Finance Not the Cause.

He then asserts: "It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard, have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1890 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business

operation than ever before.
"We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the Government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work." Continuing, he says: "We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practising dising, he says: honesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the Treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legisla-

### More Work Wanted.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unre stricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employ-ment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and import-

nce.
"The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Gov-ernment, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give prefer-ence to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home mar-

## In conclusion Major McKinley says:

Should Be a United Country.

"After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length, and lotter in termiter heed the admonition of Washington. There should be no North, no South, no There should be no North, no South, no sou East, no west—our a common country. It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is a constant. which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartly in all proper efforts to re-tore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history chara terized all the people of all the States, "I would be glad to contribute towards

binding in indivisible union the different di-visions of the country, which, indeed, now have every inducement of sympathy and in-terest to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demon-strated to the world, that the North and the South and the East and the West are not sep-arated, or in danger of becoming separated,

because of sectional or party differences.
"The war is long since over; 'we are not enemies, but friends,' and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendency among the greatest Governments on earth. "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Action of the New York Republicans at Saratoga.

HELD A TWO DAYS' SESSION.

Congressman Black, of Troy, Nominated to Head the Ticket on the Fourth Ballot-Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor ... Judge Irving G. Vann of Onondaga, for the Court of Appeals

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 27 .- The Republican State Convention met in the historic Assembly Hall at this place and held a session lasting two days. The first day's proceedings were of a routine character. At the second day's session, which lasted two hours, these nominations were made: For Governor, Frank S. Black, of Rensselaer; for Lieutenant-Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings, and for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Irving G. Vann, of Onondaga, The convention then adjourned sine die.

The first day's session of the convention was devoted to temporary and permanent organizations, the adoption of a platform and the nomination of candidates for Gov-

The convention was called to order at

12.22 o'clock p. m. by Benjamin Odell, in the absence, by reason of illness, of Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Committee. Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episco-pal Church, opened the convention with prayer. Frank S. Black, the Temporary Chairman, then made an effective address and General Stewart L. Woodford, who was selected for Permanent Chairman, followed him lected for Permanent Chairman, followed him in a brief speech. Roll call showed that 758 delegates were in attendance. A feature of the first day's proceedings was the exclusion of Warner Miller from the convention. When the Committee on Credentals reported against Mr. Miller he tried to speak, but was ruled out of order because his name was not on the roll, On motion of Thomas C. Plett he was allowed to he heard.

voted to adopt the committee's report.

The platform which indorsed the National ticket and the State issues upon which this campaign is to be made was then read and

Thomas C. Platt he was allowed to be heard. Then the convention almost unanimously

campaign is to be made was then read and adopted.

The following men were then put in nomination for Governor: George W. Aldridge, Monroe; Hamilton Fish, Putnam; Frank S. Black, Rensselaer; Timothy D. Ellsworth, Niagara; Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; James A. Wadsworth, Genesee; Archie E. Baxter. Chemung; John Palmer, Albany; Charles T. Saxton, of Wayne, and James A. Roberts, of Erie, Without the formality of a nomination the names of J. Stoat Fassett, of Chemung; Clarence E. Lexow, of Rockland, and Frank Hiscock, of Onondaga, were voted for.

Two ballots were taken in the convention. There are 758 delegates and 389 were neces-

There are 758 delegates and 380 were necessary to a choice. No candidate received sary to a choice. No candidate received within 150 votes of enough to nominate and the convention adjourned for the day.

### Second Day's Proceedings.

The morning of the second day of the convention opened with everybody still guessing and twelve hopeful candidates in the field for the Gubernatorial nomination.

After calling the convention to order After calling the convention to order Chairman Woodford recognized Titus Sheard, of Herkimer, who proceeded to answer Warner Miller's speech of the day before saying that the end of the party he represented had been maligned by Mr. Miller. When Mr. Sheard had finished, the first roll call of the day on the nomination for Governor, the third of the convention, was begun, and an indication of the decision of the leaders was given when William Barnes, of Albany, came given when William Barnes, of Albany, came to the front, and withdrew the name of John Palmer, casting the majority of the votes of Albany County for Frank S. Black. Black got votes in New York and obtained a few votes from Kings. Saxton withdrew his name, and cast Wayne's vote for Black.

Before the clerk could announce the total result, Jacob Worth, of Kings County, aross and announced that on the next ballot he

would cast ninety-two votes for Black.

The convent on was in an uproar, but the chair finally got order, and the result was announced as follows: Aldridge, 242: Black, 154; Fish, 119; Odell, 82; Baxter, 51; Roberts, 38: Wadsworth, 42; Saxton, 15; Ellsworth, Then a new roll-call was demanded. Albany cast its vote for Black. Fassett, of Chemung, withdrew the name of Baxter and

cast his votes for Black.
When New York was called Edward Lauterbach stepped into the a sle and said: "It is a pleasant duty for me to cast New York's 134 votes for Frank S. Black." This announcement caused a burst of applause and the demonstration lasted several minutes.

The fourth and last ballot resulted as follows: Black, 675; Aldridge, 77; Fish, 6.

Mr. Platt moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Black and notify him of his nomination and ask him to ne to the hall. This motion was carried with a roar and the Chair named Mr. Platt, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Congress-

man Foote.

When the committee returned with him there was another great demonstration. Mr. Black responded in a short speech, accepting the nomination.

A motion was then made that the convention take a recess, but the cries of "No" compelled the motion to be withdrawn, and the nomination of a Lieutenant-Governor was proceeded with.

was proceeded with.

Representative Sherman, of Oneida, placed in nomination Titus Sheard, of Herkimer.

J. E. Pendergast, of Brooklyn, named Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, in a speech from the platform. He was seconded by W. H. Killboy, of New York. Nevada M. Stranahan, of Oswego, was also named.

On the roll call Mr. Woodruff was nominated by the yore of New York. Mr. Woodruff was nominated by the yore of New York.

ted by the vote of New York. Mr. Woodruff received 541 votes. Mr. (Sheard freceived 41 votes and Mr. Stranahan received 176. The nomination was then made unanimous by acclamation. Mr. Woodruff was escorted to the platform and also made a speech of acceptance.
The Secretary was directed to cast the

manimous vote of the convention for Judge Isuac G. Vann, of Syracuse, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and he was declared nominated by the convention. The usual resolutions of thanks to the conention officers and notification of the candidates were introduced and adopted and then at 2.03 p. m. the convention adjourned

## Career of Frank S. Black.

Frank S. Black, nominated for Governor Frank S. Bisck, boindaried for Governor by the Republicans of New York, is a Maine man by birth, having been born in Livingston County, Maine, March 8, 1853. He is the son of Jacob and Charlotte B. Black, and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the district schools, at Lebanon Academy the district schools, at Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me., graduated at the academy in 1871, and from Dartmouth College in 1875. Mr. Black took up the pursuit of journalism, and was editor of the Johnstown (N. Y.) Journal for a short time after graduating from Dartmouth. In 1877 he removed to Troy, where he worked as a newspaper re-porter and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and since that time has fol-lowed his profession in Troy. He never held office until he was elected to the Fiftyfourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,954 votes against 17,514 for Charles D. Haines, Democrat, and 595 for Adam N. Myer, Prohibitionist. Mr. Black gave the convention an oratorical surprise during its first day's session. He does not look like an orator nor has he the bearing or manners of one. Yet when he was installed as Tempor-ary Chairman of the convention his speech scored a striking success with the deland the galleries. It was replete with clever phrases and brilliant with frequent flashes of wit. It practically won him the nomina-

## Timothy L. Woodruff.

Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate of the New York Republicans for Lieutenant-Gov-ernor. is a son of John Woodruff, a descend-ant of the early settlers of Connecticut. He was born in New Haven on August 4, 1858. After a preparatory course at Phillips Academy, he entered Yale University in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. In April, 1880, he was graduated in 1879. In April, 1880, he married Miss Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie. He took up his residence in Brooklyn in the same year. He is interested in various grain elevators, stores, warehouses and trust com-

### WHITNEY-VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Heir and Heiress Married Quietly at New port, R. I.

Gertrude Vanderbilt, oldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire, was married to Harry Payne Whitney, oldest son of the former Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, at 12.30 o'clock p. m. at "The Breakers," the Vanderbilt summer villa, at Newport, R. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev.
Dr. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church, and Bishop Potter gave the benediction.

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Although the affair has been watched with Although the aniar has been watched with great interest it was in a way a disappointment to the exclusive set in society because it was strictly for the family. This was necessarily so on account of the state of Mr. Vanderbilt's health, his physicians thinking it unwise for him to undergo anything but the cylictest expenses. Therefore, outside the quietest ceremony. Therefore, cutside of the immediate bridal party, only about

sixty persons were present.

The bride and her attendants assembled The bride and her attendants assembled in the upper hall and proceeded down the grand stairway. The bride entered the room on the armof Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and proceeded to the prisdleu, where she was met by the groom. Miss Vanderbilt was given away by her father, who was wheeled into the room on a reclining chair, and the wards which isled the volume recole for words which joined the young people for

words which joined the young people for life were quietly spoken.

Miss. Vanderbilt's gown, as well as that of each of her bridesmaids, was from Paris. The bride's costume was of white satin, trimmed with old lace, which has been in the family for years. She wore her mother's bridal veil. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis and gardenias. The bridesmaids wore mousselin de soie over white silk, fluffy ruffles of queen Valenciennes lace, beaded with insertion of the same. The waists were of Valenciennes inserting, with puffings of the same material, and Van Dyke collars. The sleeves were full length, with cuffs of The sleeves were full length, with cuffs of Valenciennes insertings and small puffs at the shoulders. Shaded rose colored belts lent a pleasing touch of colors to the cos-

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bride. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, sister of the groom, were the maids of honor. They wore organdie muslins, with fluffy collars of Valenciennes lace. The bride's gift to the bridemaids were forget-me-nots brooches, of dia-monds and pearls. Mr. Whitney's gifts to the best men and ushers were pearl and diamond stick pins.

The bride's dowry is \$5,000,000. The bridal

gifts from the immediate family are at least \$500,000. These comprises olid service, gold plate, br ic-a-brac and superb jewelry. This is exclusive of the trousseau, which represents the service of the trousseau, which represents the service of the trousseau, which represents the service of the trousseau.

#### QUEEN WILHELMINA BETROTHED. The Girl Queen of Holland Engaged to Prince Bernard.

The betrothal of Queen Withelmina of the Netherlands to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar will be announced in September Queen Wilhelmina is sixteen years of age Cuban army. and Prince Bernard was eighteen years old on April 18 last.



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND. Queen Wilhelmina was born August 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, King Wilhelm III., on November 23, 1890. Her mother, the present Queen Regent of the Netherlands, was Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck, and her father's second wife. The girl Queen has often been re-ported as engaged. ported as engaged.

Prince Bernard Henry is the second son of

the late hereditary Grand Duke Charles of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who died in 1894. He was born at Weimar April 18, 1878, and is a lieutenant in the Fifth Thuringian Infana lieutenant in the Fifth Thuringian Infattry regiment. In case the engagement ends in marriage the Prince will occupy the posttion of a King consort, similar to that held by Prince Albert in England.

## The Chickasaw Nation Election.

Complete returns from the elections in the Chickasaw Nation show that Harris has been elected Governor by a majority of fifty-three over Jones Walf. Harris was the candidate of the half-breed, or professional element. As a big majority of the half-breeds were elected to the Senate and House, a radical change for the better may be expected in the management of the Chickasaw Nation.

## Ecuador Rebellion Ended.

The rebels' stronghold in the mountainous district of Cuenca has fallen, practically putting an end to the revolution in Ecuador against Alfaro, headed by one Vega and supported with money, men and arms openly support by the clergy.

#### End of the Tinplate Strike. The timplate strike at Elwood, Ind., was

ended by the company signing the scale, and the city went wild with rejoicing. The strikers were greatly pleased at the outcome, and spent the night in celebrating.

#### Out of the Common Run. Thieves turned up the cornerstone of a new church at London, Canala, and stole the money deposited in it.

Chartered banks of Hallfax, Nova Scotia, have begun to charge a five per cent. dis-count on American currency. Orange growing is being abandoned on the peninsula of Lower California, and the or-chardists are cutting down their trees and planting the land with coffee, cotton and

Elk have been all but exterminated in this country, and the report of a herd of eleven having been seen north of Mary's peak, near Corvallis, Oregon, recently, excited com-ment in the far northwest.

# D.R. FRANCIS APPOINTED

Missouri's Former Governor the New Secretary of the Interior.

### THE SUCCESSOR OF HOKE SMITH.

President Cleveland Announced That David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missourl. Had Been Appointed a Member of His Cabinet, and That He Would Assume the Duties of His Office on September 1

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., August 25 .- David R. Francis, formerly Governor of Missouri, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Hoke Smith. He will assume the duties of his office on September 1. The appointment was announced by President Cleveland at "Gray Gables," his summer home here.

Mr. Francis was slated for a Cabinet position when Cleveland began his second Administration. J. Sterling Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, however, was named as the representative of the West. Francis is and has from the beginning of Cleveland's National career been a close personal friend

#### DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS. His Career as a Business Man and an Ac tive Politician.

St. Louis, Mo., August 25 .- David Rowland Francis was born of Scotch-Irish parentage October 1, 1850. in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. He came to St. Louis in 1866, and for four years attended the Washington Hairwayii. the Washington University.

He began his business career in 1870 as

shipping clerk for Shryock & Rowland, of this city, and remained with the firm until it went out of business, when he continued on his own account, and is still thus engaged. He is President of the D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company and receiver of the United States Elevator Company.

Mr. Francis began his political life in 1884,

when he was elected delegate-at-large from Missouri to the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago. He was an active advocate of Cleveland and Hendricks. He was Vice-President of the Merchants' Exchange in 1883, and elected President in 1884, in one of the most spirited elections ever held on He was nominated for Mayor of St. Louis

on the 184th bailot in 1885, and was elected by a majority of 1300 over a competitor who hadserved for four years and who was origin-ally elected by a majority of 14,000. Mr. Francis was nominated for Governor by the Democracy in 1888, and elected by a comparatively small majority. He resigned the Mayoralty on January I, three months before the expiration of his term, and was incompared Governor on January I, 1899. inaugurated Governor on January 14, 1889.

His term expired January 1, 1893, when he was succeeded by Governor Stone.

Since then Governor Stone and the free silver advocates have wrested control of the State politics from Mr. Francis's friends. He fought the free silver movement until he found himself overwhelmingly defeated.
In personal appearance the new Secretary

of the Interior is very striking. He has a pleasant face, with a frank expression. His manners are wasy and genial. He is a great favorite in social life. He has amassed a considerable fortune by his business enterprises in Missouri. Mrs. Francis has been the leader of St.

Louis society for years. She has entertained Mrs. Cleveland at her home, and there is a warm attachment between them. GARCIA'S BIG VICTORY.

Soldiers and Kill 250. Tomas Estrada Palma, President of the Cuban Junta in New York City, received a letter from General Calixto Garcia, of the

Cuban Insurgents Defeat 3000 Spanish

In the letter he says that a short time after he landed he defeated a detachment of the Spanish army near the river Cauto. The enemy loft 250 dead upon the field. Afterward Garcia captured the Spanish gunboat Bellicos, loaded with arms and provisions near the city of Manzanillo. He also took a large quantity of ammunition from the

In his letter Garcia tells of the defeat of 3000 Spanish troops at the city of Banabacoa, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, on July 22. The loss of the insurgents was inconsiderable. Cuban insurgents also blew up two trains with dynamite.

STEEL WORKS FA'L FOR \$1,000,000

## Union Company of Anderson, Ind., Attrib-

utes It to Financial Agitation. The Union Steel Company at Anderson, Ind., has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The company is capitalized at \$1,500,000. and claims to have \$1,000,000 invested in stock, machinery, and plant at Alexandria, which covers thirty acres and is a complete rail and steel concern. The company es-tablished itself in Alexandria for a bonus of \$175,000 and employs 1600 men when in full

It seems that most of the plant was built upon borrowed money, among the creditors being the Missouri Steel Company, for \$50,-000. The financial agliation, the company avers, so paralyzed business that it was forced to close the plant, and has been unable to meet payments.

# WAR IN CRETE ENDED.

An Agreement Prepared by the Austrian Minister Satisfies Both Sides.

The Porte has signified its willingness to accept the terms of the proposal for the settlement of the Cretan troubles which originated with Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The proposal is that Turkey grant to Crete new constitution, the main features of which are the appointment of a Christian Governor and the establishment of Cretan financial autonomy, with the payment of tribute to the Sultan under the general guarantee of the European Powers, the amount of tribute to be paid annually to be based upon the ratio of revenues of the island. This ends all trouble.

#### To Suppress the Sugar Crop. It is reported that Captain-General Weyler will shortly issue an order prohibiting the grinding of the coming sugar crop in Cuba.

Two Burglars Die. John, alias "Reldy" Jenkins, known as the "big man" in the Bedford Station (N. Y.) attempted burglary and tragedy, died at the Mount Kisco Jail four days after he was shot, and John Clarc, another of the outlaws, who was wounded during the fight with the burglars, died the same day at the Long Island Hospital in Brooklyn. Both men were shot by "Will" Adams, son of the merchant whom

## Emperor William Knuckled.

the burglars kille !.

Emperor William finally gave up in the struggle with his Ministers over court martial reform.

#### A Brave Rescue. It required the united efforts of seven of

the city life guards to save Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bannon, a bridal couple from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from drowning in the surf at Atlantic City, N. J. It was the most thrilling rescue of the season, and was wit-nessed by thousands of people, who cheered the brave guards in their struggle. Maine's Campaign Open.

## The Republican party of Maine formally

opened its Presidential campaign in sixteen cities and towns with twenty speeches, de-livered before 25,000 persons. Senator Frye and Liewellen Powers, the party's candidate for Governor, addressed 1000 persons in Bath THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

### Washington Items.

Chairman Jones, of the Democratic Na-ional Committee, issued from Washington in earnest appeal to the people of the United States to contribute to the campaign fund. The single taxers of Washington have been holding outdoor meetings for the past hree months in a small park just off Pann-

ylvania avenue. Foreign lithographic firms are in grave danger of having an embargo placed on the mportation of their productions to this

Judge Cole, of the District Court, who a few weeks ago refused to naturalize an Italian because the man admitted that he was unable to comprehend our form of Gov-ernment, has rejected the application of a German who could not read English, saying that no one was entitled to the rights of suf-frage who could not read the language of the country.

A third edition of the Treasury Circular No. 123, giving the financial transactions of the Government, has been issued. This time 30,000 copies have been printed, which, with the two former editions of 15,000 copies each, swells the total printed to date to 60,000. There is no apparent diminution in the demand for the circular.

The Treasury has begun paving out over the counter the new \$2 silver certificates.

### Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

The Miami Powder Works, at Goes Station, Ohio, were blown up. The report was heard fifty miles distant. Frank Eich, general foreman, and Silas Figgins, boss carpenter,

were killed. Silas D. Mead, a farmer, living in North Greenwich, Conn., died from injuries in-flicted by a bull. He was seventy-seven years old and one of the wealthiest and best

known men in the State. D. D. Woodmansee, of Ohio, was chosen President of the Republican National League by the convention at Milwaukee, Wis. . The Emerson Piano Company, with fac-

tory and store in Boston, Mass., and branch stores in New York and Chicago, has made an assignment. The Canada defeated the Vencedor for the second time on Lake Erie, thereby winning the international yachting championship of

The locked-out men of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Works, Cleveland, Ohio, voted to return to work, and the famous strike, productive of several battles and riots, is broken. New Jersey's gold standard Democrats, in

convention at Trenton, reaffirmed the finan-cial plank in the platform adopted by the regular State Convention in May. It declares for the gold standard. Would-be lynchers who tried to shoot Dave Williams near Mount Tabor, N. J., for an alleged assault on a woman, were foiled

by a constable, who took the man to jail.

of the steamship Moldaya, which was sunk by collision with a berg, reached New York on board the Anchor line steamship Circas-Speaker Thomas B. Reed addressed a Republican mass meeting at Old Orchard, Me.

Captain Burnside and twenty-three men

The international yacht race on Lake Erie was won by the Canadian boat Canada. The Postoffice at Pattenburg, N. J., was again entered by burglars, arousing the Post-master, who shot one of them as he was run-ning away in the darkness.

In the preliminary or practice trial the United States cruiser Brooklyn developed an average speed closely approximating twenty-one knots. The trial was made over the Government official course from off Cape Ann, Mass., to a point off Cape Porpoise, Me., and return. The through express train from Chicago on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad was wrecked at Valencia, Penn., and more than

score of passengers were injured, four of them fatally. The Republican campaign was formally opened in Indiana. It is estimated that 200,000 voters participated in the sixty-one meetings. Charles W. Fairbanks spoke in Indianapolis.

"Chris" Lovering, a desperado and outlaw, was captured on the top of Ba tain by a detective, George D. Totten, of Somerville, N. J.

The State Convention of the National Pro-hibition party in North Carolina nominated the Rev. J. W. Holt for Governor, and a full State ticket. H. W. Reed, Populist National Committeeman from Georgia, has resigned the Presi-dency of the First National Bank of Bruns-

wick because, being an ardent believer in the

free coinage of silver, he could not conform

to the wishes of his bank associates. Frederick Gordon Rew, the Cornell student who disappeared from Ithaca, N. Y., on wno disappeared from Itbaca, N. I., on October 2, 1894, and who was supposed to have met with foul play, has been heard from. His father, Fabian B. Rew. of Buffalo, received a letter from him, dated in India, stating that he was in good health and bound

John Henke, an old miser, of Burlington, N. J., was strangled and beaten to death for

his money by unknown persons. Senator Hill invited W. J. Bryan to dine with him at Wolfert's Roost, Albany, N. Y., and the invitation was accepted. Four men were killed by the wreck of a train on the Northern Pacific Boad in Mon-

Mrs. Henry M. Stephenson, of Boston Mass, returning home to die of an incura-ble trouble, jumped from the steamship Spaarndam in midocean and was drowned. The safe in the Elberon (N. J.) Postoffice was blown open and robbed. A gold warch, a fireman's gold badge, and \$110 were lost by Mr. Fay. Two registered letters and

many sheets of postage stamps also were Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Jus-tice of England, addressed the American Bar Association in Saratoga, N. Y., on "Inter-national Law and Arbitration."

A report was current in Boston, Mass., that the Western Union Telegraph Company had obtained control of the Bell Telephone Companies. The united capital of the com-bination is \$150,000,000.

Apartments for Li Hung Chang were engaged at the Waldorf, New York City. President Cleveland will be the guest of former Secretary Whitney, at whose house he will receive the Chinese Envoy.

The Stock Yards branch of the American

National Bank, on the second floor of the Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., was robbed of \$2:00 in cash by a thief. The Bank of Wymore, Nebraska, closed its doors. It was one of the depositories for Gage County; \$6000 are on deposit, amply protected by \$86,000 in bonds. No run was

made on the bank, the directors deeming it advisable to close on account of slow collections and inability to renew loans. A dispatch from North Baltimore, Ohio, says that the Ohio Oil Company, the Ohio branch of the Standard, decided to reduce the wages of pumpers in all the Buckeye fields from \$55 to \$50 a month. About 5000

men are affected. Mrs. Wilson Terry, of Stillwater, N. Y., was missed from her home. A domestic found two of the children, girls aged six and four years, asleep in a crib, but the youngest child, two months old, had been drowned by being plunged head first into a slop jar. The searching party traced the mother to the towpath of the Champlain Canal. After dragging the canal her body was recovered. Her mind was unbalanced. The Atlantic squadron returned from its sea manœuvres and anchored off Tomkins-ville, Staten Island, New York Harbor.

ers, of New York City, were forced to trans-fer their stock and accounts to their princi-pal creditors. The failure is ascribed to the silver agitation. An attachment was served on Ovington

Leopold Weil & Co., jewelry manufactur

Brothers, the china and glass dealers of New York and Brooklyn.

#### Foreign Notes. A British Admiral sent an ultimatum to

the new Sultan of Zanzibar ordering him to give up the throne and surrender. Miss Clara Barton, President of the Ameri-

can Red Cross Society, returned to London from Constantinople, Turkey.

MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL

The Wife of the Democratic Nominee for :Vice-President.

Mrs. Arthur Sewall, the wife of the Demo. cratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency. shrinks from publicity. That is the reason she persistently refused to give her pictures to the newspapers. Soon, however, she found she was not wise in this reticency, for portraits that in no wise did her justice began to appear, and at last she succumbed and sat for her photograph for publication. This picture was taken since Mr. Sewall's nomination, and is her latest photograph. The wife of the Maine candidate was Miss



MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL

Emily Duncan Crocker and the daughter of emity Duncan Crocker and the daughter of one of Bath's most respected citizens. She was educated abroad and has spent much time on the Continent. She is a wide reader and of more than ordinary culture. Mrs. Sewall's ancesters were among the earliest settlers of Brunswick, Me., and she loves to visit the scene of her anglean home. She is visit the scene of her ancient home. She is visit the scene of her ancient none, so is a clever amateur photographer, loves flowers, delights in good literature, and is not averse to music. Mrs. Sewall agrees with her husband in politics. Their son, Harold M., who was Consul to Samoa, is a Republi-

BROKEN BANKER KILLS HIMSELF. Sees the Sheriff, and Before Suicide Shoots His Wife. Church & Sons, bankers in Lowell, Mich.

closed their doors and posted a notice an-

nouncing that, owing to inability to realize on assets, they were temporarily unable to meet their obligations. The deposits are estimated at from \$8000 to \$12,000, including about \$2200 belonging to the village

ing about \$2200 belonging to the village treasury.

Deputy Sheriff Cowans, of Grand Rapids, was approaching the house of C. A. Church, junior member of the firm, to serve a writ on him which had been sworn out by the National City Bank of Grand Rapids. Church saw him coming. He locked the doors of the house, and then seized a revolver and fatally shot his wife and then killed himself. The National Game.

Washington's first division hopes have

Joyce is making a winning team out of the New Yorks. All that New York needs now is one firstclass battery. Shindle was the first Brooklyn player to make 100 hits.

Hamilton, of Boston, has missed but one game this season. Connaughton is playing a strong game in eft for New York. Everett, of Chicago, has made a great success in the outfield.

imore in all departments. The Baugor (Me.) Club has a record of fourteen straight victories. Tenney is the one Boston player who is doing scientific stick work. Tiernan is the remnant of the days when the New Yorks were called "giants."

Doyle has been a tower of strength to Bal-

her-Outfielder Wallace, of the Cleve lands, has a bad case of Charley-horse in his arm. Boston's new second baseman, McGanu, is only an ordinary fielder, but a natural bats

Dolan, the new shortstop of the Louis villes, is showing up well, especially as a sticker. Pfeffer, of Chicago, made only two errors n sixteen games, accepting ninety-four

chances.

It is a curious fact that Mercer, of the Washington team, has never won a game against Baltimore. The best ball players, especially infielders are said to make the most errors. Simply be cause they take the most chances.

How do baseball players stand the intens heat of our tropical summers? One seldon hears of a player being sunstruck. Pitteburg has the honor of taking the first eries from Cleveland. This is the first serie

that the Cleveland Club has lost in two see

Cincinnati has achieved the rare feat winning the entire series from a rival team St. Louis fell twelve consecutive games be

The Buffalo (N. Y.) team contains seve left-handed batsmen. They are terrors t right-handed pitchers, but a southpaw keep McGraw's recent illness does not appea to have hurt his effectiveness. He plays th same great games at Baltimore's third bas he played last year.

Both Burkett, of Cleveland, and Janning of Baltimore, are dropping off in their batting. At that they are the only Leaguer batting above the .400 mark. l'ittsburg has played winning ba since Beckley left and New York has brace since he joined them. That makes it nice a around and everybody satisfied.

The New Yorks did not secure one goo man out of the dozen or so youngsters the corralled last full and during the winter All have been absolute failures. From being the greatest base running

team in the League, Boston has become the weakest. Add to this the fact that mobases are stolen on the Boston catchers the on any others, and you have figured out of the stolen the stolen that the stolen the stolen that the stolen the stolen that the sto reakness that means much in a chample ship race. O. P. Caylor hints that a certain Leag magnate (name not given) has paid Rusi father this year a sum of money equal Amos's New York salary in hope of securi

#### the big fellow's release through the Nation Board, and then securing Rusie's services his own club. A Famous Firm Falls.

The great dry goods firm of Hilton, Hugh

& Company, New York City, the hou

which was founded by Alexander T. Stewa which was founded by Alexander T. Ste value and during his lifetime was the greate establishment of its kind in the worhas gone down to ruin. The disast is absolute and final. The busness which Mr. Stewart founded 1823 will never be resumed. Albert B. H ton, the sole member of the firm of Hilto Hughes & Co., made the assignment to cred tors, without preferences. The liabilitiare between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 About 1500 persons are thrown out of en ployment. The stringency in the mone market is given as the immediate cause the failure.

#### Invalids Must Obtain Permits. The Colorado State Board of Health, in it annual report, holds it a duty to stop the in

Cattle Plague in Jamaica. A serious cattle plague has broken out

Jamaica, and the Legislative Council ha appropriated \$2000 to pay for the services of Professor Williams, the cattle expert Scotland, in prescribing a ranely.

discriminate transportation of sick people which, it is alleged, propogates disease, an proposes that invalids be required to obtain permits before they can travel in Colorado